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Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009*

Part III
International justice and law

Section 7
International Court of Justice

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* A summary of the approved programme budget will subsequently be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/62/6/Add.1).

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Overview

7.1 Regulation 2.14 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations provides that the programme budget proposals of the International Court of Justice should be prepared by the Court, in consultation with the Secretary-General, and that those proposals should be submitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General, together with such observations as he may deem desirable. The proposals of the Court are hereby submitted.

7.2 The International Court of Justice, composed of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, is one of six principal organs of the United Nations and is the principal judicial organ of the Organization. It functions in accordance with its Statute, which is an integral part of the Charter of the United Nations. The Court decides, in accordance with international law, disputes submitted to it by States, and it may give advisory opinions on any legal question at the request of bodies authorized to make such a request by the Charter or in accordance with its provisions. A total of 192 States are parties to the Statute of the Court, and 67 of them have recognized the Court's jurisdiction as compulsory in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of its Statute. In addition, more than 300 bilateral and multilateral treaties grant the Court jurisdiction in the resolution of disputes arising from their application or interpretation. The Court submits annual reports to the General Assembly, the most recent of which is contained in document A/61/4.

7.3 Neither the activities of the Court nor those of the Registry are covered in the biennial programme plan for the period 2008-2009. The Court must at all times be able to exercise the functions entrusted to it if the terms and intent of the Charter are to be respected. The Court notes that, although it is inherently impossible to forecast its main workload indicators (e.g., the number of cases that will be pending before the Court in 2008-2009 and the number of new proceedings that will be instituted, including incidental proceedings in pending cases), it has made an effort to assess its requirements for the biennium 2008-2009 against the background of the Court's workload for the current and previous bienniums.

7.4 An assessment of the estimated requirements of the International Court of Justice for the biennium 2008-2009 needs to be measured against the background and complexity of the Court's workload. At the time of the submission of the present budget, the Court was seized of 13 cases submitted from around the world, with varied subject matter. In several of those cases, the submission of preliminary objections can lead to two separate sets of proceedings, each involving written pleadings and oral hearings leading to separate judgments, thereby further affecting the Court's caseload. The number of pleadings could also increase as a result of the raising of counterclaims by a respondent or the intervention of a State in a pending case. In addition to addressing the cases on its docket, the Court must be prepared to examine, with priority over other matters, all requests it receives for the indication of provisional measures.

7.5 In compliance with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 (A/58/7 and Corr.1), elements of results-based budgeting for non-judicial functions of the Registry, which were introduced initially in the biennium 2006-2007, are included in the present proposals.

7.6 The overall level of resources requested for the International Court of Justice for the biennium 2008-2009 amounts to $38,645,000 before recosting, reflecting growth of $1,860,000 (5.1 per cent). The growth reflects the effect of the delayed impact of 2 new posts (1 P-4 and 1 P-3) approved for the biennium 2006-2007, an increase relating to the proposed establishment of 11 new posts (1 P-5 Senior Legal Officer, 9 P-2 Law Clerks and 1 temporary General Service (Other level) Indexer/Bibliographer) and the proposed reclassification of 1 P-4 post of the Chief of Library to the P-5 level to head the new Documentation Department, which combines the Archives,

Indexing and Distribution Division and the Library Division. The growth is also attributable to increased requirements under general temporary assistance and temporary assistance for meetings; services of consultants, mainly for the development of the Electronic Document and Records Management System; and contractual services for the maintenance of the system.

7.7 The percentage distribution of resources under this section is as shown in table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Distribution of resources by component

(Percentage)

Component	*Regular budget*
A. Members of the Court	24.4
B. Registry	62.2
C. Programme support	13.4
Total	**100.0**

7.8 The distribution of resources is summarized in table 7.2, and post requirements are set out in table 7.3.

Table 7.2 Resource requirements by component

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Regular budget

Component	*2004-2005 expenditure*	*2006-2007 appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2008-2009 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
A. Members of the Court	9 942.4	9 406.3	32.8	0.3	9 439.1	68.7	9 507.8
B. Registry	18 526.4	22 194.1	1 838.4	8.3	24 032.5	1 421.2	25 453.7
C. Programme support	5 214.9	5 184.6	(11.2)	(0.2)	5 173.4	85.3	5 258.7
Total	**33 683.6**	**36 785.0**	**1 860.0**	**5.1**	**38 645.0**	**1 575.2**	**40 220.2**

Regular budget resource requirements by component

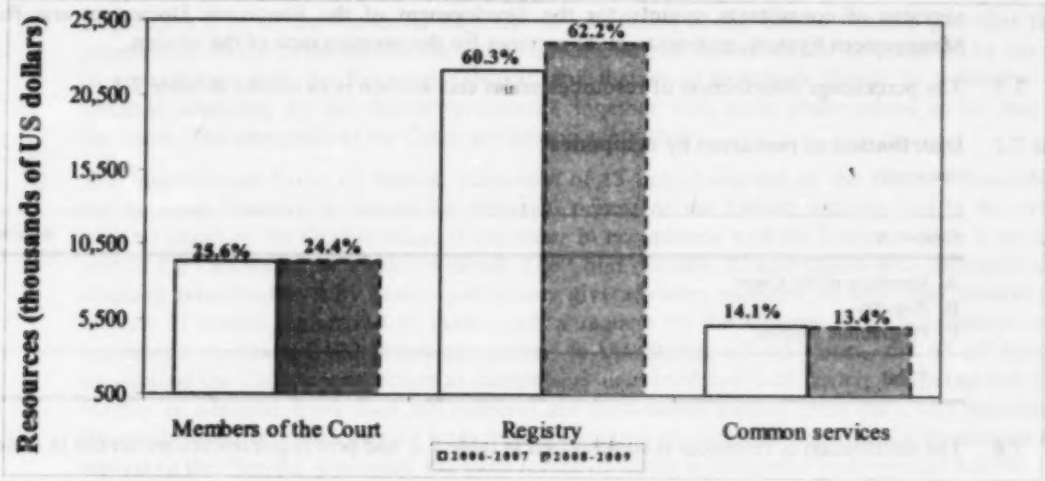


Table 7.3 **Post requirements**

Category	Established regular budget posts		Temporary posts: Regular budget		Temporary posts: Extrabudgetary		Total	
	2006-2007	2008-2009	2006-2007	2008-2009	2006-2007	2008-2009	2006-2007	2008-2009
Professional and above								
ASG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
P-5	3	5	—	—	—	—	3	5
P-4/3	19	18	12	12	—	—	31	30
P-2/1	10	19	—	—	—	—	10	19
Subtotal	**35**	**45**	**12**	**12**	**—**	**—**	**47**	**57**
General Service								
Principal level	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Other level	45	45	2	3	—	—	47	48
Subtotal	**51**	**51**	**2**	**3**	**—**	**—**	**53**	**54**
Total	**86**	**96**	**14**	**15**	**—**	**—**	**100**	**111**

A. Members of the Court

Resource requirements (before recosting): $9,439,100

7.9 The conditions of service and compensation of the members of the Court are subject to review by the General Assembly every three years. Additional requirements resulting from the consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials (A/61/554) and the decisions of the Assembly thereon during the resumed sixty-first session will be reflected in the context of the recosting prior to adoption of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009 at the sixty-second session.

7.10 In section III of its resolution 59/282, the Assembly decided to increase the annual salary of the members of the Court by 6.3 per cent and approved the current level of emoluments ($170,080 a year), pensions and other conditions of service of the members of the International Court of Justice (including the allowance of $15,000 a year for the President of the Court and $94 a day, up to $9,400 a year, for the Vice-President when acting as President). In accordance with the provisions of section IV of General Assembly resolution 59/276, a provision of $400,000 is included to accommodate the recurring requirements for ad hoc judges. This provision will be supplemented, as the need arises, by commitments entered into under the provisions of the resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses to be adopted by the Assembly at its sixty-second session.

Table 7.4 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Non-post	9 406.3	9 439.1	—	—
Total	**9 406.3**	**9 439.1**	—	—

B. Registry

Resource requirements (before recosting): $24,032,500

7.11 Since the Court is both a judicial body and an international institution, its Registry must provide judicial support and also act as an international secretariat. The Registry provides legal, diplomatic, linguistic and other technical support for the Court. It is responsible for administration, conference services, computerization, archives, distribution and documentary and library services, and is also the regular channel for communications to and from the Court. The Registrar and Deputy Registrar are elected for a term of seven years and may be re-elected. The staff of the Registry is appointed by the Court in accordance with Article 21, paragraph 2, of its Statute.

Table 7.5 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To serve the needs of the Court in an efficient and effective manner.

Expected accomplishments of the Registry	Indicators of achievement
(a) Timely issuance of reports	(a) (i) Percentage of reports, summaries of decisions and press releases issued within established deadlines *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 90 per cent Estimate 2006-2007: 100 per cent Target 2008-2009: 100 per cent (ii) Reduced delay in issuing *Yearbooks* *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 18 months' delay Estimate 2006-2007: 18 months' delay Target 2008-2009: 10 months' delay
(b) Increased public awareness and understanding of the work of the Court	(b) (i) Increased number of visits to the Court's website *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 2,367,000 Estimate 2006-2007: 2,500,000 Target 2008-2009: 2,675,000
(c) Availability of effective visitors' services	(c) Increased number of visitors to the Court (university students and faculty, members of law societies, diplomatic community, etc.) *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 5,542 Estimate 2006-2007: 5,550 Target 2008-2009: more than 5,550

(d) Improved and increased accessibility to library resources	(d) (i) Increased number of the Court's library material (books, journals, etc.) are bar-coded *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 0 Estimate 2006-2007: 15,000 Target 2008-2009: 15,000 (ii) Increased number of books, periodicals and other material of the Court are indexed *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 0 Estimate 2006-2007: 1,000 Target 2008-2009: 20,000
(e) Reduction in backlog in issuing *Pleadings, Oral Arguments, Documents* series	(e) Increased number of printed pages of the series *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 534 Estimate 2006-2007: 1,600 Target 2008-2009: 4,800
(f) Strengthened staff-management relations	(f) Increased percentage of staff appraised under the Performance Appraisal System *Performance measures* 2004-2005: 80 per cent Estimate 2006-2007: 95 per cent Target 2008-2009: 95 per cent

Outputs

7.12 The following outputs will be delivered during the biennium 2008-2009:

(a) Annual reports of the Court to the General Assembly: reports for 2007/08 (A/63/4) and 2008/09 (A/64/4);

(b) Drafting of chapters on the International Court of Justice for the *Yearbook of the United Nations* for the 2007, 2008 and 2009 editions;

(c) *ICJ Yearbooks*: manuscripts, in the two official languages of the Court, of the *Yearbooks* for 2007/08 (No. 62) and 2008/09 (No. 63);

(d) Summaries of decisions: summaries of judgments and advisory opinions of the Court, as well as of certain important orders, intended for the legal/academic community;

(e) Website of the Court: further development of the website using dynamic technology and daily management and supervision of its content;

(f) Press releases: press releases concerning the Court's activities to the local, national and international press;

(g) Information material: production of a film on the Court for educational purposes, updating of the leaflet on the Court, fact sheets (approximately 10-15), and creation of press kit and flyer on the Court;

(h) Public sittings: efficient organization of the Court's public sittings and liaison with the parties during those sittings;

(i) Visits: organization of visits of Heads of State and members of Government; reception of a great number of diplomatic, legal and academic visitors, students and journalists, individually or in groups; and tours for visitors of judges;

(j) Protocol activities: contacts with the authorities of the host Government and with international organizations (especially in the Peace Palace and elsewhere in The Hague) concerning events attended by members of the Court and the Registrar, as well as other matters in the field of relations with the host country;

(k) Applications, special agreements, requests, written pleadings and verbatim records of oral proceedings, records of private meetings of the Court, judgments, advisory opinions, orders and the Court's regular publications;

(l) Electronic archiving: scanning and indexing records of the Court.

Table 7.6 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Post	20 269.8	21 826.8	100	111
Non-post	1 924.3	2 205.7	—	—
Total	**22 194.1**	**24 032.5**	**100**	**111**

7.13 The resources indicated in table 7.6 will provide for the continuation of the existing 100 posts, augmentation of the existing staffing resources by the addition of 11 new posts (1 P-5, 9 P-2 and 1 temporary General Service (Other level)), the reclassification of a P-4 post to the P-5 level and non-post requirements including general temporary assistance, official travel and other items. The proposed P-5 post for a Senior Legal Officer will enable the Court to deal with the increased complexity and workload arising from the increase in the number of cases and the number of incidental proceedings within each of them. The nine proposed P-2 posts for Law Clerks will enable the Court to provide the judges with dedicated support and assistance by assigning one clerk to each member of the Court. The proposed temporary General Service (Other level) post will provide the Court with indexing and bibliographic services. The reclassification of the P-4 post of the Chief of the Library to the P-5 level is requested in view of the merger of the Archives, Indexing and Distribution Division and the Library Division into the new Documentation Department, which will be headed at the P-5 level. The merger and the proposed reclassification will enable the Court to pool the resources of the two divisions, improve efficiency and provide a knowledge-management environment. With a coordinated team, the new department will improve

efficiency and quality in helping users gain access to all required information and share knowledge in an integrated manner. The increase in non-post resources relates largely to the increased level of services of freelance interpreters, revisers and typists and the services of consultants for the new Electronic Document and Records Management System.

C. Programme support

Resource requirements (before recosting): $5,173,400

7.14 The provisions under programme support relate to the common service requirements of the International Court of Justice and its Registry, including, in particular, the contribution of the United Nations to the Carnegie Foundation for the use of the Peace Palace. It also covers the cost of publications of the Court, external translation, the acquisition of supplies and equipment and general operating expenses. The provisions do not include any additional requirements that may arise from the conclusion of the ongoing negotiations between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation regarding the contribution for the use of the Peace Palace by the Court. Any such requirements will be considered in accordance with established budgetary procedures.

Table 7.7 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009 (before recosting)*	*2006-2007*	*2008-2009*
Non-post	5 184.6	5 173.4	—	—
Total	**5 184.6**	**5 173.4**	—	—

7.15 The resources indicated in table 7.7 will provide for the Court's operating requirements, including contractual services, general operating expenses, supplies and materials and furniture and equipment. The overall decrease in the requirements under programme support reflects a decrease under general operating expenses based on the pattern of expenditures, partially offset by an increase under contractual services, mainly for the contractual maintenance services required for the new Electronic Document and Records Management System.

Table 7.8 **Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of the oversight bodies**

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/60/7 and Corr.1, chap. II)	
The Committee emphasizes the need to strengthen the capacity of the Computerization Division for strategizing and planning. The Committee thus supports the establishment of the P-4 post in order to pursue the development of an information technology strategy. However, the Committee recommends that the post be	As stated by the Court in its 2004-2005 budget submission, given the rapid development of information technology (IT), having a professional with a high level of IT skills, a sound academic background in the management of complex IT projects and strategic thinking, is essential in order for the

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
rejustified for the biennium 2008-2009 in the light of progress achieved (para. III.1).	Court to meet the General Assembly's requirements for enhanced use of modern technology. Following the approval and establishment of a P-4 post for 2006-2007 and the filling of the post as the head of the IT Division, the Division has: (a) prepared an IT strategy for the Court for the short, medium and long term; (b) proactively increased cooperation with the IT sections of other international organizations based in The Hague as well as with those at the United Nations Office at Geneva and Headquarters; and (c) defined requirements for a new Electronic Document and Records Management System. The Head of the IT Division has taken a number of major initiatives in a short period of time since the establishment and filling of the P-4 post. The IT Division must now ensure the follow-up action and pursue the objectives set by the Court's strategic IT plan for the short, medium and long term.
The conversion of two temporary General Service (Other level) posts to established posts is proposed. During the biennium 2004-2005, the Advisory Committee did not recommend the conversion of these two posts for clerical and administrative support functions in the Department of Linguistic Matters and the Department of Press and Information Matters, pending completion of the consultancy study. The Committee is of the opinion that the implementation of the recommendations of the consultancy study would lead to tangible streamlining in the administrative and support services provided by the Registrar's Office and lead to a redeployment of posts (para. III.3).	The Court has a total of 53 General Service posts (51 established and 2 temporary) for the biennium. The distribution of these posts is as follows: • One secretary for each Member of the Court (15) • One administrative support clerk in each of the following offices: the office of the Registrar, the office of the Deputy Registrar, the office of the Administrative and Personnel Officer, the Department of Legal Matters, the Department of Linguistic Matters and the Department of Press and Information Matters. Since one General Service staff member provides administrative support to an entire office/department, it is not possible to redeploy any of the above posts. The remaining General Service posts are specialized and are fully occupied and cannot be redeployed. It should be noted that, excluding the

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
	addition of two temporary security guards, the Court's General Service posts have remained at the present level since 2002, even though the workload and productivity of the Court have risen steadily. The Court has not been able to implement this recommendation of the Advisory Committee and cannot see any likelihood of implementation in the near future. However, bearing in mind that not all of the tangible results of the consultancy report have yet been attained, the Court has postponed a request for the conversion of the two posts.
Although there is a resource reduction of $123,300, the Advisory Committee is of the opinion that modernization of the Court's proceedings and workflow should result in significant additional savings under temporary assistance. Although the Committee is not recommending a reduction at this time, it expects that savings will be reported in the next performance report (para. III.4).	The estimated amount was based on the following facts: • The bulk of the estimate was for freelance interpreters' fees. The Court no longer has any staff interpreters and has to call on freelance interpreters for each of its public and private sittings. It also has to call on freelance interpreters for each session of its committees and for each meeting of its President with the agents of the parties on cases to be heard by the Court. Four interpreters are needed for each of the Court's sittings and each of its committee meetings. Two are needed for each meeting of the President with the agents of the parties. The Court may need interpreters on a permanent basis. Interpretation and translation/revision require different skills, and it is very difficult to find people able to do both satisfactorily. The Court has initiated a programme of training in interpretation for some of its translators and expects to realize some savings once those staff members are capable of interpreting at least for some private sittings of the Court, the meetings of its committees and the meetings of the President with the agents of the parties. • In addition, owing to the peculiarities of the Court's judicial work, a huge volume of translation has to be carried out in a very short time and under tight time limits during the hearings (translated texts of the transcripts

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
	of the pleadings have to be provided on a daily basis to the judges and the parties in order for them to be able to follow the ensuing hearings adequately). The same is true for the notes prepared by all the judges following the hearings and just before their deliberation on a case. The notes can amount to hundreds of pages, and notes on an ongoing case, which can total up to 750 pages, need to be translated within a week. Unavoidably, the Department of Linguistic Matters is bound, on such occasions, to avail itself of the services of several freelance translators/revisers in order to meet its needs and the deadlines. • It is worth noting also that part of the budget for temporary assistance is used, for the same reasons, for hiring typists to produce a transcript of each hearing. Each transcript is to be prepared, circulated among judges and parties and posted on the Court's website almost simultaneously on the same day.
The Committee trusts that the Court will review its travel programme so as to achieve economies and to ensure the most efficient utilization of resources (para. III.5).	It should be noted that the appropriation for travel contains two components: official travel for members of the Court and official travel of staff. During the biennium 2006-2007, until the end of 2006, official travel for members of the Court and travel expenses for the President have included travel to New York to participate in a debate in the Security Council on strengthening international law and to address the General Assembly, and to Geneva to address the International Law Commission. For the travel of staff, the Court has reduced its travel requirements to the minimum amount possible. For example, meetings on budget issues, both within the Secretariat and with the Advisory Committee, are conducted via videoconference, and travel undertaken in past years, such as for discussions on conditions of service of members of the Court, has been discontinued.

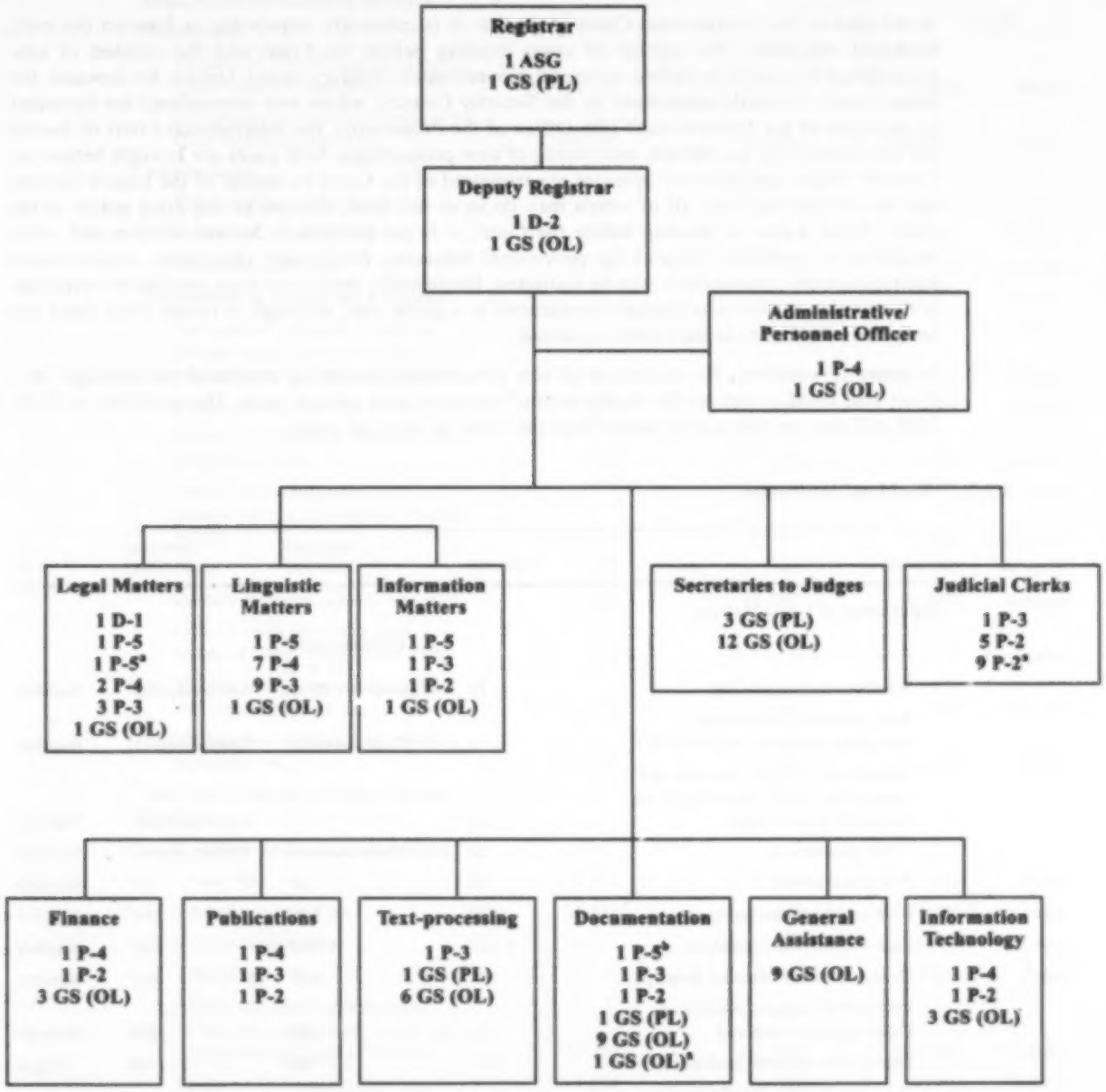
Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
The Committee is concerned with the high cost [of communication] and expects that the Court will make an effort to economize, perhaps by examining the possibility of Internet-based telephone services. Moreover, the Committee expects progress in distinguishing between official and personal calls. The Committee expects an update on this matter in the budget proposal for the biennium 2008-2009 (para. III.6).	In view of the Advisory Committee's recommendations on reducing the cost of telephone calls, the Court immediately asked the Carnegie Foundation to consider the various options available. The age of the telephone infrastructure has prompted the Carnegie Foundation to adopt a double-pronged approach: • It is considering the use of a system compatible with the Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP). To this end, the Carnegie Foundation has taken advantage of the construction of the new International Law Academy building to test such a system. If the installation proves to be a success, a similar option could then be extended to the whole of the Peace Palace. • The Court, in partnership with the Carnegie Foundation, is assessing the various offers of telecommunications service providers with a view to renegotiating the existing contract and benefiting from more advantageous rates depending on the destination. As far as distinguishing between private and official calls is concerned, all staff members are regularly sent lists of calls and they are asked to identify those long-distance calls of a private nature so that the corresponding costs can be charged against their salaries.
ZyImage is the Court's principal electronic documentation storage software, which has been utilized by the Court for the past four years. Regrettably, a number of fundamental document management problems have not been addressed and the program's full utility to the Court appears limited, in particular in view of the fact that the program's only main feature appears to be its searchability. The consultancy study points to a number of serious gaps, for example, inadequate system maintenance, lack of protocols and security and access risks. The Committee was informed that there was no coordination with the Information Technology Services Division of the Secretariat and requests that such support be pursued urgently	In compliance with the consultancy study, the Court has carried out an in-depth review of the functionalities of the ZyImage software in order to determine whether it is the most appropriate application to satisfy the Court's needs in the medium and long term. Upon the appointment of an IT specialist against the newly created P-4 post of Head of the IT Division, it was decided to draw up requirements for new Electronic Document and Records Management System software and to launch a tender process. IT expertise was sought from several institutions based in The Hague, as well as from the United Nations Office at Geneva. In the third quarter of 2006, two of the three companies that had

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
to ensure that the problems are addressed expeditiously, as well as to develop a new software program, should it be required (para. III.7).	submitted tenders demonstrated their proposals. The Court is currently pursuing discussions prior to making a final decision on the software, to be rolled out in 2007. The consultant who conducted the study requested by the Advisory Committee was involved in the selection of the software and has indicated that many of the ZyImage-related issues mentioned in the study will now be resolved through the selection of one of the proposed solutions.
The Advisory Committee was informed that informal cooperation existed with other legal bodies, such as the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. The Court indicated that close cooperation did not exist owing to the confidential nature of its work. The Committee points out, however, that the work of legal bodies is similar with respect to their technical and administrative requirements, for example, regarding staffing, information technology, archiving, document management and information security. The Committee expects the Court's administration to proactively increase cooperation, in particular in view of other legal bodies' lessons-learned experiences (para. III.8).	The Registry of the Court continues to build upon its cooperation with the other international judicial institutions (the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Court, international organizations based in The Hague (in particular the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons) and the United Nations Office at Geneva. Such cooperation mainly concerns administrative and financial matters, but also extends into such areas as information technology, public information, staff training and security.
The Committee … is of the view that the Registry should develop a specific off-site translation plan rather than relying on ad hoc measures. Furthermore, the Registry should consult with other United Nations system entities that utilize off-site translation services to share their knowledge and experience in this area (para. III.9).	The Department of Linguistic Matters is intensifying its efforts in the field of remote (off-site) translation. It has recently obtained assistance from the Secretariat in New York for the translation of documents for the Court's new website. Consultations with other United Nations system entities, such as the United Nations Office at Nairobi, the United Nations Office at Geneva and the United Nations Office at Vienna, in particular, are ongoing, and formal arrangements are contemplated. It should be recalled, however, that the most pressing needs of the Court for assistance in the translation and/or revision of documents occur in the circumstances described above. In those circumstances, when very short notice is given for the translation work to be done and constant interaction between the linguistic staff and the legal staff of the Registry is required, the use of remote (off-site) translation is not possible.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
The Advisory Committee expects that the Registry will expeditiously address all matters highlighted in the [consultant's] study and will utilize this opportunity to modernize its administrative operations and processes in a comprehensive and sustained manner. The Committee looks forward to a presentation of the results for the biennium 2008-2009 (para. III.15).	The Court's views on the comments of the Advisory Committee were transmitted to the Committee in a letter dated 27 October 2005. While commending the Court for initiating the study, the Advisory Committee regretted the four-year delay. In that respect, it should be noted that the Court tried, without success, to obtain more details as to the precise subject and scope of the study requested by the Committee before engaging in such a costly exercise. As to the deficiencies referred to by the Advisory Committee in paragraph III.13 of its report, not only has the consultant confirmed that there were no "grave fundamental deficiencies" but, in any event, if there were deficiencies, they concerned very specific areas relating to document management and processing and to certain related staff-training issues. Since then, these two specific areas have been addressed by the Court. A number of the study's recommendations were implemented immediately. These include the acquisition of new software for the Library, acquisition of a digital audio recording system; the integration of the Court's Document Reproduction Unit with the Court's IT system and collaboration of that Unit in the scanning of documents; the consolidation of the Court's address database; and the inclusion of participation at IT training sessions as one of the goals set for staff on their individual appraisal forms. The Court also internally distributes documents electronically, and mail is used for sending documents to outside translators when electronic versions of adequate quality are available. Unfortunately, however, this is not the case, since the originals usually consist of old, handwritten or typewritten documents from government archives. As indicated above, following the consultant's study, the Court engaged in a thorough review of the functionalities of the ZyImage software program and decided to adopt a new electronic document management application suited to its requirements.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
	The difficulties associated with the functionalities of the ZyImage program have been identified and the new Electronic Document and Records Management System application, which will be rolled out in 2007, will resolve most of the ZyImage-related issues mentioned in the consultant's study. Further to the study conducted at the Advisory Committee's request and in order to address fully all matters highlighted in the study, the Court requested a follow-up study from the consultant on the current operation and future tasks of the Court's Archives, Indexing and Distribution Division, in particular in relation to electronic document management. In this context, the consultant submitted, in September 2006, a proposal putting forward a merger of the Library and Archives, Indexing and Distribution Divisions. The rationale behind the proposed merger is to provide the Court with the systems and infrastructure to ensure that knowledge is created, captured, shared and leveraged. The proposed organizational change would both respect the professional standards relating to the two individual structures (library and archives) and pool their resources in order to improve efficiency and build a knowledge-management environment. The Court, conscious of the need to reform its records management procedures, has decided to merge the Library and Archives, Indexing and Distribution Divisions. The cost-efficiency benefit of the merger will not be immediate, as the digitization of all documents available since the inception of the Court in 1946 will first have to be completed. Therefore, the retention of the current posts in the two existing divisions is required. Further to the consultant's recommendation, the Court, in its present budget proposal, requests the reclassification of the post of Head of the new structure from the P-4 to the P-5 level.

International Court of Justice
Organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2008-2009



Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS, General Service; PL, Principal level; OL, Other level.

[a] New posts.

[b] Reclassification.

Annex

Workload indicators, 2008-2009

A.7.1 In the case of the International Court of Justice, it is inherently impossible to forecast the main workload indicators (the number of cases pending before the Court and the number of new proceedings instituted, including incidental proceedings in pending cases). Unlike, for instance, the International Tribunals established by the Security Council, where new proceedings are instituted by an organ of the Tribunal itself (the Office of the Prosecutor), the International Court of Justice has no control over the number and timing of new proceedings. New cases are brought before the Court by States, and advisory opinions are requested of the Court by organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, all of which may do so at any time, without giving prior notice to the Court. When a case is pending before the Court, it is not possible to foresee whether and when incidental proceedings (requests for provisional measures, preliminary objections, counterclaims and requests for intervention) may be instituted. Historically, there have been significant variations in the number of new proceedings commenced in a given year, although in recent times there has been an upward trend in the Court's caseload.

A.7.2 In terms of workload, the institution of new proceedings (including incidental proceedings) in a given year usually requires the deployment of resources over several years. The workload in 2008-2009 will thus be affected by proceedings instituted in previous years.

Table A.7.1 **Workload indicators**

Description	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (estimate)*	*2008-2009 (estimate)*	*Unit*
Department of Legal Matters				
Number of cases pending	12	Unforeseeable[a] (13 as at 31 December 2006)	Unforeseeable[a]	Number
New proceedings instituted (including incidental proceedings)	2	Unforeseeable[b]	Unforeseeable[b]	Number
Judgments, advisory opinions and substantive orders (in particular on incidental proceedings)	13	7	Unforeseeable[b]	Number
Cases disposed of	12	Unforeseeable	Unforeseeable[b]	Number
Procedural orders	10	10[c]	15[c]	Number
Case-related letters received	589	550[c]	550[c]	Number
Case-related letters prepared	1 226	1 300[c]	1 300[c]	Number
Case-related distributions prepared	503	600[c]	600[c]	Number
Provisional verbatim records of Court meetings prepared	135	200	200	Number
Provisional verbatim records	583	700	700	Pages
Rules Committee distributions prepared	30	45	45	Number
Research memorandums and papers	270	250	250	Number
Speeches of the President	15	10	10	Number
Indexes to *ICJ Reports*	2	2	2	Number

Description	2004-2005	2006-2007 (estimate)	2008-2009 (estimate)	Unit
Department of Linguistic Matters				
Translation				
Documents directly related to the Court's judicial activities	10 509 515	10 748 214	10 201 000	Words
Documents not directly related to the Court's judicial activities	1 606 667	1 104 686	1 000 000	Words
Interpretation				
Public sittings of the Court	48	128	96	Number
Private meetings of the Court	140	144	93	Number
Committee meetings	33	36	33	Number
Department of Information Matters				
Publications prepared (*Yearbook*, annual report, *Yearbook of the United Nations*, coffee-table book)	2 020	2 070	2 020	Pages
Press releases (issued/expected)	171	180	180	Number
Internal distributions prepared (hard copy and e-mail)	170	175	175	Number
Letters (including invitations to solemn sittings in honour of visiting VIPs)	415	630	600	Number
Faxes	179	190	190	Number
Queries/document requests by e-mail	18 460	16 500[d]	10 000[d]	Number
Official visits (Heads of State, Heads of Government, other VIPs)	6	8	6	Number
Visiting groups (universities, law societies, diplomats, etc.)	156	160	160	Number
Visitors (universities, law societies, diplomats, etc.)	5 542	5 550	5 550	Number
Archives, Indexing and Distribution Division				
Electronic archiving of documents				
– Case files	12 591	21 000	25 000	Pages
– Administrative files	15 611	19 000	22 000	Pages
– Chronological files	6 951	14 000	20 000	Pages
– Pleadings	30 731	93 000	130 000	Pages
– Other documents (Permanent Court of International Justice and International Court of Justice)	40 258	120 000	150 000	Number
Number of documents distributed	1 334	1 400	1 800	Number
Outgoing mail (including case-related mail)	5 340	4 932	6 000	Number
Incoming mail (including case-related mail)	3 964	3 213	4 000	Number

Description	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (estimate)*	*2008-2009 (estimate)*	*Unit*
Typing Pool				
(Includes transcriptions, corrections, text-processing, shorthand and proofreading activities)				
Documents directly related to the Court's judicial activities (written pleadings, verbatim records, distributions related to cases, notes, amendments, judgments/advisory opinion/orders, judges' opinions	45 000	48 000	49 500	Pages
Documents not directly related to the Court's judicial activities (general distributions, speeches of the President, private meetings of the Court, report of the Court	6 100	3 500	4 000	Pages
Letters	2 000	3 000	3 500	Pages
Reproduction				
Number of copies reproduced				
– Black and white	6 002 000	6 272 000	6 375 000	Pages
– Colour	47 000	42 000	44 500	Pages
Library and Documents Department				
Collections	51 350	52 955	54 500	Number
Total information requests	11 322	11 800	12 300	Number
New acquisitions (orders)	1 174	1 200	1 300	Number
Finance Division				
Payroll:				
– Established and biennial posts	98	100	111	Number
– Freelance interpreters	89	152	160	Number
– Freelance translators	34	46	50	Number
Personnel contracts pre-audited	272	285	320	Number
Ad hoc judges	26	28	Unforeseeable[b]	Individuals
Invoices processed	1 500	1 710	1 800	Number
Purchase orders	126	140	150	Number
Travel claims processed	115	200	210	Number
Information Technology Division				
Workstations installed/serviced	148	160	160	Number
Servers installed/serviced	5	12	14	Number
Incidents/service requests (average)	1 626	1 412	1 300	Number
Network accounts maintained (average)	170	185	200	Number
Visitors to the website	2 245 528	2 329 224	2 500 000	Number

Description	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (estimate)*	*2008-2009 (estimate)*	*Unit*
Publications Division				
Applications	2 294 (includes annexes)	280	280	Pages
Decisions of the Court (judgments, orders)	1 648	1 500	2 800	Pages
Indexes	352	450	300	Pages
Bound volumes (collation and printing)	2 740[e]	4 440[e]	2 400[e]	Pages
Volumes of the Pleadings Series	534 (+ 2,000[f])	1 600 (+1 000[f])	4 800	Pages
Annuaires	428	840	840	Pages
Yearbooks	400	800	820	Pages
Bibliographies	—	300	560	Pages
List of members of the Court	—	12	24	Pages
Acts and documents of the Court (bilingual)	—	292	—	Pages
Catalogues and price list	120	120	120	Pages
Addenda to catalogues	—	—	16	Pages
Illustrated book on the Court (English and French)	—	320	—	Pages
Colloquium booklet	—	100	—	Pages
Reprints/questions and answers	168	84	—	Pages
Handbooks on the Court	500	—	—	Pages
Personnel Division				
Staffing table (established and biennial posts)	98	100	111	Posts
Contracts (personnel)	272	285	320	Number
Recruitment (processing of curricula vitae)	790	1 100	1 250	Number
Personnel actions (dependency and education grant claims, family status, rental subsidy, home leave actions, etc.)	600	630	700	Number
Letters (insurance, United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, acknowledgements)	636	670	750	Number
Processing of leave requests and reports	3 000	3 150	3 500	Number

[a] It is impossible to foresee what other cases might be filed during this period (see para. A.7.1).
[b] Incidental proceedings are difficult to forecast (see para. A.7.1).
[c] These figures could increase as a result of the institution of new proceedings (see para. A.7.1).
[d] The launch of the new website of the Court provides lawyers, the media and members of the public with much more information and documentation, thereby reducing requests by e-mail.
[e] Collation, checking and printing.
[f] Manuscript pages prepared.